#### Amusements and Meetings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MISSO—" Medistofe's,"
BLOU OPERS HOUSE—" Lawn Tennis."
BOOTI'S THEATRE—" Canulle,"
DALY'S PHEATRE—" Canulle,"
HAVERLY'S PHETH AVENUE THEATRE—" Virginius,"
HAVERLY'S PHETH AVENUE THEATRE—" Virginius," HAVERLY'S PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE—"VITATIONS."
HAVERLY'S 1510 STREET ANATHE-2 and S—"Revels.
HAVERLY'S 1510 SARDENS 2 and S—"Enchantment.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER—"Hazel Kirke."
PAIR THEATER—"The Legion of Honor."
EAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES—"Sara Harbburn."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Sharps and Flats."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Don'el Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The GOV'NOR"

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
INDEPENDENT CATH LIC CHURCH-Lecture.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL - CORCET.
NO. 3 EAST 1 17H ST - EXPORTED. No. 3 EAST 14TH ST.—EXAMPLE No. 37 UNION-SQUARE—EXAM 11TH REGIMENT ARMORY—FAIR

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreigs.-Dervisch Pacha has occupied the thought that there will be a war between Egypt and Abvssinia. == Lord Beacons-field's new nevel, "Endymion," has appeared in London. === The anti-Jewish sentiment in Germany is increasing. = The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a motion yesterday ordering an inquiry into the De Cissey affair. = = = A New-York smuggler has been arrested in Canada. The weather in Canada has been intensely cold.

Victoria has sent a present to the President, General Schofield will be relieved from command at West Point. \_\_\_\_ A fire in Pittsburg, Penn., early yesterday morning, caused a loss of about \$40,000. == At a wedding reception in Kingston, Team., five persons were fatally poisoned by cating arsenic which had been used for soda; many others are dangerously ill. \_\_\_\_ At a meeting yesterday in Cincinnati of Atchbishop Purcell's creditors, charges were made against the assignee of the property. The captain of a British steamer at Norfolk, Va., insal ed the United States dag and the officers on duty there. === Singular forgeries of a dead millionaire's deeds have come to light in Cincinnati. = Professor James C. Watson, the astronomer, died at Madison, Wis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Three witnesses were examined before the Senate Committee yesterday. = The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held. \_\_\_\_ Judge Van Brunt decided that Fulton Market should be repaired. === Opposition to the Passion Play was developed in the Board of Aldermen. ==== Trains on the Third Avenue Elevated Road were still delayed. The sale of the Haseltine collection of pictures was completed. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.23 cents. Stocks active, and after being higher and buoyant,

closed lower and weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 26°; lowest, 16°; average, 20586.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just received an important addition to its treasures, an account of which is given in another

A pleasant gift was received at the White House yesterday-a massive table made from the timbers of the Resolute, sent out nearly thirty years ago in search of Sir John Franklin, abandoned in the frozen seas, brought to the United States by an American captain, and sent to England as a gift from the President to the Queen. This is the return gift of the Queen to the President, with a fraternal inscription.

There is a fresh show of zeal in the lottery prosecutions, which is explained by Governor Cornell's visit to the city. It is not soothing to municipal pride to think that it needs the urgings of a Governor to induce our own Commissioners to do their duty. But if such persuasions would always have this effect, the people of this city would gladly favor the removal of the Capital to this city, so as to have a Governor always on tap.

The decision that Fulton Market must be repaired and not rebuilt, because during rebuilding it would lose forever its business as a market, recalls the Irish statute that required the new jail to be built out of the materials of the old jail, and insisted that the prisoners must be kept in the old jail until the new jail had been completed. If that mass of tumble-down and rotting sheds known as Fulton Market can be "repaired" into a resemblance to a decent market and its business continue undisturbed all the while, the ing change, they think a less radical reform

story of the Irish jail must be taken out of the joke books.

The only person in the Board of Aldermen who voted, yesterday, against the resolution denouncing the proposed Passion Play was one of the most intelligent members of the body. Inasmuch as the propriety of the fesolution was doubtful, to say the least, his action would not have been surprising if it had not been distinctly based upon the idea that what was proper in Oberammergan ought to be proper in New-York. There will be a vast difference in the spirit of the players as well as of the audience in the two places, and it seems strange to see this vital fact ignored or misapprehended by those who would be ex-

pected to appreciate it most readily. The splendid results of the canal season, as already known, are summed up in an article on another page. They show an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons over the tonnage of 1879, and of 2,000,000 tons over that of 1876. Every year strengthens the hold of the canals on the people of the State as their only efficient check upon the great railroad corporations. The day has passed when the canals can wisely be kept in the strait-jacket of an immutable system. To make them effective in the struggle with the railroads there must be a still more liberal policy on the part of the State, and greater freedom in the details of management. The adoption of the pending Constitutional Amendments, and the completion of the towing system already in partial use, are likely to be so loudly demanded by public sentiment this winter that the Legislature cannot fail to concede them.

This is a good day for every man and

woman who is sure of a good Thanksgiving dinner to remember that there are many people, old and young, in this city who have no such confidence. There are numbers of charities, the names of some of which will instantly occur to every reader, where the attempt is made to make to-morrow a day of cheer even to the least fortunate. Anything from a silver quarter to a ten-dollar bill sent to any of these institutions will be put where it can do the most good, and a turkey, the benevolent reader may rest assured, will never fail to be eaten. The superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, at No. 9 Duanest., makes a special appeal for turkeys and flannel shirts-not to be served together. People who are accustomed to joke about moral pecket-handkerchiefs for the heathen, must admit that flaunch shirts for New-York newsboys are common-sense decorations. We mention this institution as one of a kind. The names of many equally deserving can be found in our local columns or on the lists of every church.

TRYING TO CHANGE THE SUBJECT. There is something extremely amusing in the di-cussion of Civil Service Reform which upon the country. Coming immediately after a Presidential election, when political controversy has in a measure subsided and public attention has been withdrawn from the issues of current politics, it seems to be out of the common; to have no relevancy to anything in particular. There's a shade of suspicton in the public mind that the persons who have taken such a sudden interest in this business are not so profoundly anxions to discuss this as to avoid some other subject. There's a man by the name of Morey wanted, or in lack of Morey, Morey's inventor and projector; and there's a very carnest quest for information upon the point whether the Democratic National Committee are personally responsible for the forgery and perjury and subornation of perjury which were vainly resorted to in the last days of the late campaign to save the Democratic party from defeat. That has been, since the election, the most which will take charge next year. Odium for prominent topic. It looks very much the conduct of their party still attaches to some as though the diversion in the direc- Democratic members who are capable of useful ted his annual report. - General Garfield has toon of Civil Service Reform was due arrived at the Capital. = = The Census Bureau is rather to a desire to avoid talking about gathering important fishery statistics. === Queen | these unpunished crimes than to any suddenly wakened interest in reform. They had effort this winter to do some good. If the the opportunity to discuss Civil Service Reform in general and in particular before the election, when what they had to say would have been of interest as showing what the party's plans w.re. They were advised to do so; and, complaint being made because the officeholders were so active. it was suggested that General Hancock could very easily disarm their opposition and establish at the same time a practical and much-seeded reform by simply writing a letter promising in case of his election to make no removals or appointments upon partisan considerations or on the score of party service. It was not done. It was thought that the gun would kick. But now they are exceedingly interested in

having the Government service reformed. You cannot interest them in the pursuit of the forgers of the Morey letter or of the suborners who undertook to prop the forgery with perjury; and although they say their National Committee, with the childlike Barnum at its head, was imposed upon by the forgery, you cannot persuade them to discuss measures to hunt down the rascal who played upon Barnum's innocence and deceived the dimpled cherubs of the Committee. "Oh, no," they say; "let us now talk about reforming the "Civil Service." Well, what do these sweetscented reformers propose? How reform the service? Is there any scandal rising out of it at present ?-any complaint of the lack of integrity, efficiency, capability, fidelity? We hear of none. So far as the discharge of official trusts period in the history of the Government has the public service been so ably, taithfully and honestly administered. What is the complaint, then ? Why, this only: That Government officials were too active in their opposition to a great political movement whose almost sole object was to kick them out of employment and give their places to others. That is the trouble with the public service. And that is the thing to be reformed. One proposition in this direction is to ferbid their contributing to funds for election purposes or actively participating in politics; but it is found easier to theorize about that than to legislate practically or effectively with reference to it. Anotheris for the present Conlimited-to inaugurate a system of examinations as to the fitness of those who are in and the qualifications of the outs who want to be in, the effect of which it is hoped will be to root out about half the Republicans now holding office and put Democrats in their places. This, they say with a smirk, would make the service non-partisan. What a delightful lot of reformers these are, to be sure. A month ago the only reform they would think of was "change" that should sweep out every Re publican official and put a Democrat in his place. Not much non-partisanship in that!

Now that they have been whipped out of their

boots, and have no chance to make a sweep-

should have one-half the offices instead of the whole, the service would be purified of partisanship and all things would be lovely.

Now we do not wish to intimate that

these gentlemen are not profoundly in earnest in their desire to reform the service by ousting Republicans and putting Democrats in their places. No doubt they are. But we submit that they are wasting time, and might be more profitably occupied. A party that has so long had the power to legislate on this subject, and has neglected even to consider it, is not likely to perfect such a system as is talked of, or any other indeed, in the three months of power remaining to them. The subject is too large; the party too little. Better dismiss it or leave it to be treated by more competent hands. There is a subject " of contemporaneous human interest," however, to which they may profitably direct their attention-to wit, the investigation of the authorship of the Morey letter, the extent of the conspiracy in which it was originated, and the names of the forgers, perjurers and suborners concerned in it. As the matter now stands, the Democratic party must be held responsible for this whole series of shameful crimes. They were concocted to benefit that party; the Committee entrusted with the secrets of the party and the conduct of its canvass used them with indecent haste and criminal zeal; and now that the character of the crimes has been exposed, the Committee, the press and the party, putting forth the paltry excuse that they were imposed upon, not only refuse to assist in the capture and punishment of the villains who deceived them, but are actually engaged in obstructing the pursuit. Better clear the skirts of the party of participation in these infamous crimes before undertaking the role of Civil Service Re-

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN. The coming session of Congress ought to be a peculiarly useful one. A vast amount of

public business, which really needs attention, has accumulated while Congress has been busy in preparing for a Presidential election. Ever since 1876, the Democratic majority has been sacrificing almost every public interest, in preparing for the great struggle which has now ended The session of that winter was mainly devoted to the electoral controversy; then came investigation of "the great fraud," and of almost everything else conceivable, with a view of influencing public opinion; and afterward the struggle to gain favor for the Demoeratic party oy repealing the Resumption act, pleasing the inflationists, coining silver, tearing down the tarift, and arresting the tide of prosperity which, it was clearly to escen by Mr. Tilden, would operate powerfully in favor of the Republicans. When that line of tactics had failed, the Democratic majority began its desperate effort to sweep away the election laws. Recently, it is notorious, that majority has not the defeated Democrats have just projected dared to take any action upon important measures affecting the public business, because it might thereby impair Democratic chances of success in the Presidential election. Thus, as respects any practical good to be gained by legislation, we have had a Do-Nothing Congress for four years. The case was not much better during the latter half of President Grant's last When the Democrats obtained a majority in the House, they straightway began to devote their whole time to preparations for the contest of 1876. It is at least six years since Congress has been sufficiently free from the pressure and control of partisan anxieties, partisan greed, and partisan rancor, to give decent attention to public needs.

The country has held the Democratic party responsible for this neglect. A host of members have been turned out, who will see the halls of Congress no more. A powerful Demoeratic majority has been destroyed by public disgust, to make room for a Republican majority whether the popular resentment toward them shall increase, or be diminished by an honest public distrust of the Democratic party, as to its capacity for attending to the real needs of men of that party have one more chance to filter it. lessen it this winter.

Political anxieties and political disputes need not occupy the minds of Democrats this winter. They have lost the Presidency, and any dispute about the counting of votes would only disgrace them still more. They have lost the majority in the House, and cannot afford to quarrel with the decision of the people. The next election is a long way off, and nobody can tell what issues will then be uppermost, what the Democratic party will then want to do, or whether there will be any Democratic party. The sensible course for members is to devote themselves to the public business like honest and capable men. The apportionment is the only political matter upon which there will be any temptation to spend time.

Congress ought to give its full attention to the important public business which has been so sadly neglected. Provision ought to be made without delay for refunding the bonds about to become redeemable. Many other matters will at once suggest themselves. But as to these questions, this Congress may advantageously pay more attention than it hitherto has paid to the recommendations of the present Administration. There have been obvious partisan reasons for disregarding, at previous sessions, suggestions which, it permitted to result in practical good, might benefit the Republican party. Now the election is is concerned, it can be truly said that at no over. The Administration will soon go out of power. Even partisan animosity can hardly suspect it of a desire to close its career with recommendations not worthy of approval. It is the popular judgment that it has been, upon the whole, a very good Administration, especially in its care of those practical business matters which Congress has so much neglected. Its purity, honesty of purpose, and ability, have undoubtedly contributed much to the recent Republican triumph. If it is the desire of Democratic members of Congress, before they pass from power, to qualify in some measure the public feeling that the Democratic party is either wholly incompetent or wholly unfaithful. it would be wise to consider that the suggestions of this Administration are not unlikely gress-the days of whose usefulness are so to accord with the public will, and at all events are certain to be received with respect and attention by the people. It would be wise for Congress, therefore, to take up these suggestions for respectful and serious consideration. and to give them reasonable weight. This Congress has not shown so much wisdom that it can afford to despise good advice.

### A NATIONAL MARRIAGE LAW.

An affair occurred recently in the West which shows, a little more strikingly, perhaps, than hundreds of similar cases arising every year in different parts of the Union, the need of a National law governing marriage and divorce to rescue the country from the jumble of conflicting State statutes and Court decisions. A man

would perhaps answer; and that if they named Sloan married in Ohio, and removing to Iewa procured a divorce by the aid of a Chicago lawyer, and married again. The Iswa Courts held the divorce to be illegal, and the second marriage void, but the Superior Court of Illinois has just decided the divorce to be valid and the second marriage lawful. It follows from this conflict of judicial authority that Sloan is the lawful husband of the Ohio woman as long as he stays in Iowa, but becomes the lawful husband of the Iowa woman the moment he crosses the Mississippi River into Illinois.

The only way to obviate such absurd situations is by a uniform marriage and divorce law, passed by Congress and applicable to every foot of the territory of the United States. The suggestion of such a law will, of course, cause the cry of "centralization" to be raised by people who cling to the traditions of State Rights. The same cry was raised against the system which has given us a uniform National currency. It was raised, too, against the money order system, the Bankrupt law, the Federal election laws, and the Constitutional Amendment establishing equal suffrage. Whatever progress the Nation has made in this generation has mainly been made in spite of this cry. Old interpretations of the Constitution and old ideas of the limite 1 powers of Government, inherited from a time when the people expected from the ruling power oppression rather than benefits, do not in this generation long stand in the way of the evident needs of the country.

Sound public policy requires that the marriage institution, which is the foundation of the home and of all civilized society, should be upheld, strengthened, and regulated by National law, and not lett to the uncertain guardianship of thirty-eight legislative bodies and exposed to the conflicting decisions of innumerable local tribunals. This reform may not come soon, but public sentiment is evidently beginning to demand it.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The foundation principle of the Children's Aid Society-that of saving the young from lives of crime and misery, instead of allowing them to be graduated in the great schools of wickedness and then attempting their reformation-makes it almost impossible to estimate justly the extent of its influence. Statistics such as those submitted in Mr. Brace's report yesterday tell us the bare facts of the Society's work, but cannot tell us what would have become of the thousands of children under its care if the Society had not existed, what their descendants would have been if they had been allowed to become thieves and worse, what a vast current of crime, in short, might have flowed from this beginning if this charity had not stood in the way.

In this sense the figures are inadequate, but just as they are, it warms the heart to read them. Since 1854, homes have been found, mainly in the West, for 59.481 persons. Over 20,000 poor or homeless children are helped every year. Twenty-one industrial schools teach, feed and clothe 3,581 children at an average cost per year of \$20 63; in the public schools the average cost per year without food and clothing is \$38 41. Over 13,000 boys and girls were fed, sheltered and taught in the lodging-houses during the past year, at onehalf the price to the public per child of each prisoner in the Tombs. Over 3,700 persons, mostly children, were sent out to new homes and a chance for success in life at an average cost of one-diffeenth of the sum it would have cost to keep them in a poor-house for a year. The Summer Home shelters 3,000; the Sick Mission attends 3,000 cases, and there is to be next summer a Seaside Sanitarium. Since the Society was established, 200,000 children have been cared for in the lodging-houses, and in the industrial schools there have been taught 100,000 little girls, not twenty of whom are known to have fallen away from an honest life.

words can never equal. The Society is justiin petty crimes in this city, especially among passion; to suffer the nameless agontes of self-con It is at once the best political economy and the highest morality to keep the sources of society pure, rather than wait until the stream has the country, can be lessened at all, the better been polluted, and then vainly strive to

### GET OUT.

The Park Commissioners yesterday, in special session, received a communication from the Site Committee" asking that a hearing be given to a deputation from the managers of the World's Fair in reference to their selection of Central Park as a suitable place for holding the proposed Exhibition. Perhaps this enterprising body may deem it necessary to persist in calling attention to their amazing scheme. But there remains an altogether more decorous thing for them to do. and that is to resign with grace and promptness. The World's Fair Commission, as originally constituted, comprised the names of a sufficient number of representative men, but somehow when the Executive Committee was suddenly named in open meeting after having been privately selected by some unknown party, it was discovered that the bulk of the efficient and capable men of affairs were left out. The Executive Committee has now demonstrated its incapacity, and its contempt for

enlightened public sentiment. If we are to have a Fair, its organization and administration must be entrusted to men who compel public respect The people are unwilling to trust the fortunes of the Fair to a body which calmly proposes to plough up and lay waste the city's chief pleasure ground in order to prepare for it an unsuitable and inaccessible site. Let the committee resign and give place to better men. There seems now no other way to prevent the contemptuous refusal of New-York to have anything to do with any efforts for a

There has been some talk of an effort to amend the Constitution so as to permit the admission of ex-Presidents to the Senate as Senators-at-large. Mr. Blaine has been reported as objecting to this, on the ground that in spirit, although not in letter, this might violate the Constitutional guarantee to the several States of equal representation in the Senate; and THE TRIBUNE has said that this scemed a strained and technical objection. Thereupon The Eccning Post interposes with a curt declaration that the whole plan, advocated by able men before its Editor was heard of, is ridiculous, absurd, ignorant, etc., etc. Its misconception of the question involved. its grotesque enunciation of constitutional commonplaces, and its calm imputation of ignorance to those who differ from it, might come, after all. merely from a muddled head. But in its second outburst it comes to this:

THE TRIBUNE still seems to thing that life Senators can be created by flat of the Government, even without constitutional amendment, and it is still convinced that to do so would be wise.

There is no need for further discussion with a person capable of this gross and apparently deliberate misrepresentation; nor is it likely that he could again need notice.

shing statement that if any change is to be made in the length of the Presidential term the period ought to be reduced to two years. Does the man wish to have the e-matry in a perpetual rush and four and rattle of politics? Orishe simply auxious to give every Onto man a chance?

A liberal reward could safely be offered for the

If the Democratic National Committee only had a vicked nephew!

man who believes Barrum was "imposed upon" in the forged letter business.

Barnum must begin to wish that Morey's letter, tike Morey, had never been born,

Heratio Seymour, jc., quietly but unmistakably gives The World newspaper a slap in the face. About two weeks ago that newspaper caught up Barnum's preposterous fraud cry, and adding to his hes several phenomenal ones of its own, declared that Garfield's election would be disputed. It furthermore called upon Mr. Seymour, as the only Democratic member of the New-York Board of Canvassers, to protest against the counting of the vote of this State, in order that a contest might be made and the election thrown into Congress. In its zeal it manuelection thrown into Congress. In its zeal it mainted factured evidence to sustain the protest and requested Mr. Seymour to adopt it as his own. Being an honest man and a gentleman, he has declined to follow the advice, and has treated it with the contemptions silence which it deserved. There is nothing for The World to do but to return to the defence of Beltzhover, and to continue to deny for him the fac-simile of his letter which he has nover been dishonest enough to deny for himself.

Confederate Brigadier Chalmers was one of the londest swaggerers in the Extra Session attempt to coerce the President. The wind is about to be re-

There seems to be an impression that if Forney. Sickles, Butler, Mullett and Butterfield would seek out some remote corner of the earth and found an empire, they could have John Kelly for emperor and everything would be serene.

If it shall turn out that the Philp letter had been seen by the National Democratic Committee as early as October 15, several things will be made clear. It always has seemed queer that an obscure newspaper, whose only ambition is to be sensational, should time the publication of that letter so that it would reach the Pacific coast just before election. It has also seemed queer that the letter itself should be so adroitly framed for mischief by some person who was too ignorant to spell correctly. Both of these points will become clear if it shall turn out that the Committee had the dirty work in turn out that the Committee had the dirty work in hand from the very beginning. It should also be remembered that Baroam declared, only a few days after the October elections, that he would show the Republicans some fresh tricks which they never dreamed of. This forgery was the only trick of any kind produced as a fulfilment of that threat, "Hunt the rascal down."

It is remarked by a Southern editor that if the next Democratic campaign is put in charge of Alexander Stephens the party will win. Yet history records one memorable Democratic campaign in which Mr. Stephens acted as Vice-President, the end whereof was not success.

There has been no end of remedies proposed for the Democratic patient, but there is only one which will do it any good, and that is the one which it is sure to get, namely—seclusion from the excitements of official life for the next twenty years.

General Garfield has dired with Senator Cameron, lock out for a relapse of the "bargain" idiots.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BERNHARDT AS PHÆDRE.

Another change of bill was effected, last night, at Booth's Theatre, and Mile. Bernhardt appeared, for the first time here, in the character of This part was a great one, as represented by Rachel. and each successor to that illustrious actress appears to recognize the necessity of emulating her orithiancy and renown in the classic tragedy. Phadre was in the repertory of Matilda Heron, and it is acted by Ristori, Seebach, Janauschek and Modjeska. Our stage has long been acquainted with it, but, happily, has seldom been summoned to endure its visitation. Mile. Bernhardt, it is probable, plays it because Rachel did, and because her towering ambition and restless spirit shrink from no test, but court every ordeal of difficulty t'hwdre, because the character is either well suited to her nature or largely fitted to display the characteristic attributes of her art-for, in fact, she is not like it, and she is not free in it. The adequate representative of Phadre must have

at least two attributes in vast abundance, which Mile. Bernhardt does not conspicuously possess one of these is majesty, and the other is tenderness. These figures have an eloquence which mere | Poetic taste recognizes in Phadre a grand ideal of majestic, spiritual, tender womanhood, compelled by fate to yield itself to a terrible and consuming the juvenile population, is due to its labors, tempt and remorse for this degrading, irresistable sin; and at last to expiate its offence against itself and against an ideal purity by self-destruction. The theme is horribly painful. It can only, in dramatic presentation, be reusemed by the ulterance of a temperament that is radiant with ecstatic devotion, and by a method of acting that places great emphasis on the spiritual remorse, and that lifts the personality as far as possible above actual life.

Mile. Bernhardt does not so redeem it, and there need be no regret, accordingly, that her perform ance of Phadre will not be seen again. She applied to this character the passion of Camille with the method of Adrienne and of Fron-Fron-the natural style, in other words, to a subject entirely unnatural, and a tragedy avowedly and designedly conceived and written in close imitation of the cold Greek form, "Impassive, stilted, and sententious" are the adjectives that old Alexandre Dumas employed to describe the classic drama of France; and they describe it well. This particular specimen of it, at any rate, is about the last work that judicious taste would think of selecting, for a natural, lifeand-blood, modern, actual, every-day interpretation. We want for Phastre the white-marble statue, veined with golden fire; we do not want the glittering Parisian belle. Mile. Bernhardt did certain magnificent things

in the performance that she gave last night; and, in fact, she accomplished in it everything that ever could be done by a woman whose destiny it is -speaking here of destiny as the consequence of character-always to fascinate, but never to be fascinated. The best of her work was the expres on of the overwhelming and terrible passion that consumes Phadre's soul. Like Rachel, in this, she revealed the ravaged condition of Phadre's mind at the outset, and thus at once excited a deep feeling of pity, while deftly preparing the way for the awful and agonizing culmination of her deplorable experience. But she never attained o majesty, and she but dimly gave the idea of an impelling, inexorable fate; and there was more love of self than of anybody else, in her portraiture of what was intended to depict the operation of love. The mos startling moment, perhaps, is that in which Phadre's frenzy precipitates the disclosure of her fatal secret to Hippolyle. The alternations of self-pitying lamentation with explosive protest were made with intense power, and the beauty of the elecution was uperlative. All through this strange performance, ndeed, the play of voice was extraordinary, and to the last degree fascinating with sweetness, and impressive with a noble eloquence of sound. It could not be doubted that every phase of Phadre's borrible suffering was keenly appreciated through feminine intuitions of the actress.

The audience was quickly responsive; at her exit, in act second, Alle. Bernhardt was twice recalled upon the scene, and there were three special recalls, at the end of the fourth act, amid a tumult of acclamation. Mile. Bernhardt wrought a thrilling effect, in this act, with her maddeped, despairing utterance of the accession of jealonsy to the troubles already so massive and intolerable. But, Racine's memorable work affords comparatively few dramatic situations. The action is of the kind that passes within the breast-a strife of strong passions in conflict-and this induces a vast amount of soliloquy and conversation, much of which is tedions. Even Mile. Bernhardt v .s. at times, monotonous and lachrymose, in her recital of the everlasting rhymed anguish of the great Racine Her strength, too,-although it was reserved with adroit skill-did not suffice to sustain her through-

out the fearful struggle, and the long-drawn vosifer. ations that mainly compose this tragedy, The moments of her action that high

the most pleasantly upon memory are

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Augustin Daly has bought the right to Nisida," the latest opera of Genée, the compose of the "Royal Middy," It will be brought out at his theatre early in January, and Mr. Daly will ntroduce therein his newly arrived troupe of Nantch girls and Hindu dancers and juggles. "Nisida" had a brilliant success in Vienna on its roduction.

Halévy's "La Juive" was given in Boston last Saturday evening by a company composed exclusively of "home talent." With the exception of Mr. Charles R. Adams, the tenor, under whose direction the opera was brought out, and two of the la-dies, all the principals and memoers of the chora-were new to the stage, and the result of their efforts is described as funny in the extreme. Mr. Wilhelm Muller, the violencellist, gave a

concert last evening at Steinway Hall, having the assistance of Miss Anna Bock, Mrs. Ernst Jonas, ontralto, and Miss Marie Lobeck, violinist, Mr. Muller played a Fantasea by Servais, an Adagio by Bargiel, and the violoncello part in Mendelsohn's Variations Concertantes" for planoforte and cello. He is an excellent artist, with a fine tone, and plenty of facility in execution, and his playing is musicianty and tatelligent, if somewhat cold. His work last night was done in a finished and artistic fashion, and brought him abundant applause. Miss Lobeck has a small, pure tone, and plays nicely, with sweetness and feelpure tone, and plays licely, with sweetness and feeing, though she has no great power, and as jet only shows promise. Mrs. Jonas, who was very nerrous at first, apparently, improved as the evening sea, on, and sang the "Non choose?" from "Mignon" with excellent taste, displaying a contrakt voice of good range and pleasant quality. Miss Book played the variations on Haydn's Hymn, and a Valse Caprice by Tausig. According to a Chicago dispatch to The Clereland

Herald, Tagliapietra has been trying some rather sharp practice, without very successful results, H has been travelling through Canada and the West and South with an opera company, of which Lina was the prima donna. She had an engagement to sing in Chicago this week. she did not appear there at the appointed time, her managers telegraphed to be repeatedly, but could get no answer, and nothing could be learned of her whereabouts, except that the company was in Texas en route for Mexico. At iast her friends became alarmed, and entisting the authority of the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, they tound that she was still with the troupe, but had received near of the telegrams. It it stated that Taghapietra had quietly suppressed them in, order to keep Litta ignorant of the exact date of her engagement in Chestern in the exact date of her engagement in Chicago, in-tending to take her to Mexico with him. As son as she learned the true state of affairs she tele-graphed that she would start for Chicago at one, and Tagli spierra is now left, presumably, without any prima donna at all.

### PERSONAL.

James L. Pugh, the new Alabama Senator, was born in Georgia sixty-one years ago, and went to Alabama to live when he was four years old. He was left an orphan when eleven years old, and while still a youth he carried a frontier mailtwo days in the week in order to carn enough to pay his school expenses the rest of the time. He is said to be a man of exceptional ability.

Mr. E. P. Whipple writes to a Boston friend concerning Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's tribute to the to Professor Petroe: "It is the best thing that Holmes ever did, if we except 'The Chambered Nantilus.' Do print the poem in the largest type you can command. I know it by heart. Every thoughtful person who has read it agrees with me in considering it of special excellence. It seems to have been written while the soul of the poet was away up among the stars; and it is the highest flight of Holmes's muse."

M. Munkaesy, the distinguished Hungarian painter, is at work upon an extraordinarily large picture-25 feet long and 16 wide-for the next salon. Its subject is "Christ Before the Judges." The Saviour is represented standing in the centre of the picture before Pilate. He is clad in white garments and has hands are bound behind his back. The prests are poering forth accusations and the populace fills the brekground. It is reported that the painting has already been nurchased by an American to \$20,000. eady been purchased by an American for \$20,000

Mr. Andrew J. Symington, the author of the brief biographies of Bryant, Lover and Moore, was for nerly a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Glasgow, but now devotes his time entirely to literature, for which he always entertained a street ove. At his beautiful home Lover was a frequent guest, and the Tennysons, Carlyle and other literary ions occasional visitors. Mr. Symington, who fills an honored place among the minor poets of Scot-land, is now engaged on a memoir of Wordsworth. He is about fifty years of age.

A quaint and tender little anecdote of Mrs. Lacretia Mott is related in Harper's Weekly. The writer, when passing on the road-side one day the stone wall of her country home near Philadelphia saw ranged on the top of it rows of apples and pears. There had been more than enough on the trees for family needs, and the sweet-hearted old Quaker grandmother had placed these treasures on the wall for the stranger children who passed by Mrs. Mott's sympathy for suffering was not a time of reflection. She not unfrequently in winter would remove some portion of her own warm clothing, and throw it over a half-frozen woman who came begging to her door.

General Patterson, of Pennsylvania, is now in this city for a few days, the guest of his friend General Wilson. This remarkable man, now in his ninetieth year, is the only survivor among the officers of the United States Army who took part in the War of 1812. He also served in the Mexican War, and was among the first to offer his services to the Govern among the first to offer his services to the Government in 1861. General Patterson, the survivor of three wars, still enjoys vigorous health, and is still actively engaged in an extensive manufacturing basics in Philadelphia, where he continues to take a prominent part in social attairs. On last Saturiay evening the veteran entertained the Saturday Club at his residence in Locustest.

Queen Victoria, it is related, recently had the pleasure of witnessing a remarkable piece of jour nalistic enterprise. When lunching out-of-door with the Princess Beatrice and a few attendants the party was surrounded by no less than eight reporters who stood boldly looking on at the consumption of cold lamb and salad-much, of course, sumption of cold lamb and salad—much, of cours, to the Queen's annoyance. Finding that they did not move, Princess Beatrice herself went across to where they had planted themselves, and said that the Queen had a great objection to be stared at while she was at function, and would be glad if they would leave. The young lady's gentle remornsirance, nowever, had no effect upon these amiable persons, who muranuringly declined to depart, settledges measures were tried; and under directive tircuts from an attendant the disappointed journalists withdrew

### GENERAL NOTES.

Religious nomenclature is declining. There is not only a "Hell Hole Swamp Church" but a "Yellow Dirt Baptist Church " as well.

A cooking-school has been opened in Manchester, England, with several common sense addressed by prominent ciercymen. Their interest in the matter